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8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
9 **SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

10 ADMIRAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
11
12 Plaintiff,
13 vs.
14 SHAH & ASSOCIATES, INC., dba PDC
CORPORATION,
15 Defendant.

16
17 SHAH & ASSOCIATES, INC., dba PDC
CORPORATION,
18 Counterclaimant,
19 vs.
20 ADMIRAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
21 Counterdefendant.

CASE NO. 13cv44-WQH-JMA
ORDER

22 HAYES, Judge:

23 The matters before the Court are the Motion for Stay filed by
24 Defendant/Counterclaimant Shah & Associates, Inc. (“Shah”) (ECF No. 10), and the
25 Motion to Dismiss the Counterclaim filed by Plaintiff/Counterdefendant Admiral
Insurance Company (“Admiral”) (ECF No. 17).

26 **I. Background**

27 Shah has been continuously insured by Admiral for professional liability since
28 April 21, 2009. (Shah Decl. ¶12, ECF No. 10-2). Admiral issued to Shah an Architects

1 & Engineers Professional Liability Policy (the “Policy”) for the policy period of April
2 21, 2011 to April 21, 2012. (Compl., Ex. A at A-2, ECF No. 1-1). The Policy states
3 that Admiral has “the right and duty to defend any ‘claim’ or suit against the ‘Insured’
4 seeking ‘damages’ because of a ‘professional incident,’ even if any of the allegations
5 of the suit are false or fraudulent.” *Id.* at A-5. The Policy contains a number of
6 conditions and limitations on coverage, including a condition of coverage that “prior
7 to the effective date of this policy, no ‘Insured’ had knowledge of a ‘professional
8 incident’ or circumstance that could reasonably be expected to result in a ‘claim.’” *Id.*
9 The Policy defines “professional incident” to mean “a negligent act, error or omission
10 in the rendering of or failure to render ‘professional services’ by you or a person acting
11 under your direction, control or supervision and for whose acts, errors or omissions you
12 are legally liable.” *Id.* at A-7. The Policy defines “professional services” to mean
13 “work performed by you for others involving specialized training, knowledge and skill
14 in the pursuit of the business stated in the declarations.” *Id.* at A-7. The Policy
15 describes Shah’s business as “Telecommunications Design and Engineering Services.”
16 *Id.* at A-2. The Policy also contains exclusions which state:

17 This policy does not apply to: ...

- 18 E. any liability based upon or arising out of any ‘professional incident’
19 or circumstances that any ‘Insured’ knows or should reasonably
20 anticipate would result in a ‘claim’ prior to the effective date of this
21 policy; ...
- 21 M. any liability based upon or arising out of the deficiency or
22 malfunction of any product, process, technique or equipment which
23 is sold, manufactured or furnished by or on behalf of the ‘Insured’;
24 ...
- 23 V. any liability based upon or arising out of any construction,
24 demolition, erection, excavation or the assembly or installation of
components or equipment;

25 *Id.* at A-7, A-8.

26 This action arises out of a lawsuit captioned, *Allen, et al. v. NRC Systems, Inc.,*
27 *et al.*, filed on November 15, 2011 in the Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No.
28 34-2011-00114009 (“the *Allen* lawsuit”). (Compl. ¶ 8, ECF No. 1). The *Allen* lawsuit

1 was filed by the survivors of Stephen Allen and the owner of the airplane Allen piloted
2 on the day of his death. Allen was killed on January 10, 2011 when the crop-dusting
3 airplane he was flying over property known as “the Webb Tract” in Contra Costa
4 County, California, crashed into an unmarked meteorological tower (the “MET tower”).
5 *Id.* The defendants in the *Allen* lawsuit are alleged to be the owners and managers of
6 property on which the MET tower was located, the company with farming rights on the
7 property, a seed supplier, and the companies which designed, manufactured and
8 constructed the MET tower. *Id.* ¶ 9. Shah is alleged to be one of the companies
9 responsible for erecting the MET tower on the Webb Tract. *Id.* The complaint in the
10 *Allen* lawsuit (“*Allen* complaint”) pleads claims for wrongful death based upon both
11 strict liability and negligence theories, and seeks compensatory and punitive damages.
12 (Compl., Ex. B at B-33, B-38, ECF No. 1-1). The *Allen* complaint pleads issues
13 relating to the design, manufacturing, construction, permitting, installation, erection,
14 and failure to warn about the existence of the MET tower. *Id.* at B-36, 37, 39, 40. The
15 *Allen* complaint alleges:

16 All Defendants were the agents, employees, contractors, joint venturers
17 and partners of each other, and/or had some other relationship imposing
18 vicarious liability on each Defendant for the acts and/or omissions of each
19 of the other Defendants. At all times, each of the Defendants was acting
within the course and scope of said agency, employment, contract, joint
venture, or other relationship, and with the permission, knowledge and
consent of each of the other Defendants.

20 *Id.* at B-34.

21 In early December 2011, “shortly after service” of the *Allen* complaint, Shah
22 tendered the defense to Admiral. (Shah Decl. ¶ 3, ECF No. 10-2). On December 15,
23 2011, Admiral denied coverage. (Shah Decl, Ex. 1, ECF No. 10-5). In the denial letter,
24 Admiral stated:

25 You have advised that both you and your project manager, Paulo Pueliu,
26 were aware of the accident which occurred on January 10, 2011 when Mr.
Pueliu was contacted by an investigator who indicated that legal action
27 was being contemplated. You both acknowledged that you had a concern
that if a lawsuit was filed, Shah & Associates could be implicated;
28 however, you did not report this matter to Admiral during the relevant
policy period nor indicate it on the application for renewal of this
insurance which was signed on March 16, 2011.

1 In view of the foregoing, it is clear that you had knowledge of a
2 'professional incident' or circumstance that could reasonably be expected
3 to result in a claim prior to the effective date of Admiral's policy in
violation of the Insuring Agreement. Additionally, exclusion E precludes
coverage for this matter. ...

4 Accordingly, Admiral disclaims coverage and will neither defend nor
5 indemnify Shah & Associates in this litigation.

6 *Id.* at 3-4. Admiral reversed its denial on August 27, 2012 and issued a letter on
7 September 19, 2012 stating that "Admiral presently agrees to participate in the defense
8 of [Shah] in the *Allen* lawsuit," but reserving its rights to dispute coverage on numerous
9 issues. (Shah Decl. ¶¶10-11, Ex. 4, ECF No. 10-8).

10 On January 8, 2013, Admiral initiated this action by filing a Complaint in this
11 Court against Shah, alleging diversity jurisdiction. (Compl., ECF No. 1). Admiral
12 seeks a declaration that it owes no duty to defend or indemnify Shah and reimbursement
13 for defense costs paid. As stated in its Complaint, Admiral seeks to prove:

- 14 a. an insured had knowledge of a 'professional incident' or
15 circumstance that could reasonably be expected to result in a
'claim' prior to the inception of the Admiral Policy on April 21,
2011;
- 16 b. the 'professional incident' or circumstance that could reasonably be
17 expected to result in a 'claim' was not disclosed on Shah's
application for insurance;
- 18 c. the Underlying Action arises out of the alleged deficiency or
19 malfunction of one or more products, processes, techniques or
equipment sold, manufactured or furnished by or on behalf of Shah;
- 20 d. the Underlying Action arises out of the construction, erection,
21 assembly or installation of components or equipment; and
- 22 e. the Underlying Action does not result from a 'professional incident'
23 involving specialized training knowledge and skill in the pursuit of
the business stated in the Declarations, which is
'Telecommunications Design and Engineering Services.'

24 *Id.* ¶ 15.

25 On April 2, 2013, Shah filed a Counterclaim against Admiral, alleging breach of
26 contract and breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing arising out
27 of Admiral's initial refusal to defend Shah in the *Allen* lawsuit. (ECF No. 9).

28 On April 2, 2013, Shah filed the Motion for Stay. (ECF No. 10). On April 22,

1 2013, Admiral filed an opposition to the Motion for Stay. (ECF No. 11). On April 29,
2 2013, Shah filed a reply and objections to evidence submitted by Admiral. (ECF No.
3 16).

4 On May 7, 2013, Admiral filed the Motion to Dismiss the Counterclaim pursuant
5 to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6). (ECF No. 17). On May 24, 2013, Shah
6 filed an opposition (ECF No. 18), and on June 3, 2013, Admiral filed a reply (ECF No.
7 3).

8 **II. Motion for Stay**

9 **A. Contentions of the Parties**

10 Shah requests that the Court stay this action pending final disposition of the *Allen*
11 lawsuit. Shah contends that the issues in this action substantially overlap with those at
12 issue in the *Allen* lawsuit, and prosecution of this action may prejudice the defense of
13 the *Allen* lawsuit, warranting a stay in accordance with the principles stated in *Montrose*
14 *Chemical Corp. v. Superior Court*, 6 Cal. 4th 287, 302 (1993). Shah contends:

15 [T]o rebut Admiral's Second Cause of Action seeking a declaration that
16 it has no duty to indemnify Shah with regard the underlying action, Shah
17 will have the burden to establish that its liability arose from 'a negligent
18 act, error or omission in the rendering of, or failure to render, professional
services.' The prejudice to Shah of being forced to prove its own
negligence, while defending a lawsuit alleging such negligence, is
self-evident.

19 (ECF No. 10-1 at 6). Shah contends that "Admiral's efforts to prove that Shah had
20 prior knowledge of 'circumstances' that would give rise to a claim also carry the
21 potential to prejudice Shah's defense because the plaintiffs in the underlying action also
22 seek to prove that Shah had prior knowledge of facts that it knew or should have known
23 created a hazard to air traffic, so that they can assert that Shah's conduct was willful to
24 support an award of punitive damages." *Id.*

25 Admiral contends:

26 Admiral will establish that it has no duty to defend or indemnify Shah in
27 the *Allen* lawsuit because the *Allen* plaintiffs' claims—whether
28 meritorious or not—are by their nature not covered under the Admiral
Policy. To assess Admiral's position, the Court need not parse the
underlying facts or determine the merit of the underlying claims, so there
is no risk of inconsistent determinations or overlap between the issues at

1 work in the *Allen* lawsuit.
2 (ECF No. 11 at 2). Admiral contends that there is no potential for coverage for the
3 *Allen* lawsuit under the Policy for the following reasons:

4 [P]rior to the effective date of the Policy on April 21, 2011, Shah had
5 knowledge of a ‘professional incident’ or circumstance that could
6 reasonably be expected to result in a claim; the ‘professional incident’ or
7 circumstance was not disclosed on Shah’s application for insurance; the
8 *Allen* lawsuit arises out of the alleged deficiency or malfunction of one or
9 more products, processes, techniques or equipment sold, manufactured or
10 furnished by or on behalf of Shah; the *Allen* lawsuit arises out of the
construction, erection, assembly or installation of components or
equipment; and the *Allen* lawsuit does not result from a ‘professional
incident’ involving the specialized training, knowledge and skill in the
pursuit of the business stated in the Declarations, which is
‘Telecommunications Design and Engineering Services.’ None of these
issues are issues in the *Allen* lawsuit.

11 *Id.* at 3-4. Admiral contends that this action should not be stayed, or, alternatively,
12 Admiral requests that the Court bifurcate those issues in this case which overlap with
13 the *Allen* lawsuit from the other issues which do not overlap with the *Allen* lawsuit.

14 **B. Applicable Law**

15 “[T]he power to stay proceedings is incidental to the power inherent in every
16 court to control disposition of the cases on its docket with economy of time and effort
17 for itself, for counsel, and for litigants.” *Landis v. N. Am. Co.*, 299 U.S. 248, 254
18 (1936). “[A] district court is authorized, in the sound exercise of its discretion, to stay
19 or to dismiss an action seeking a declaratory judgment.... In the declaratory judgment
20 context, the normal principle that federal courts should adjudicate claims within their
21 jurisdiction yields to considerations of practicality and wise judicial administration.”
22 *Wilton v. Seven Falls Co.*, 515 U.S. 277, 288 (1995). The Court of Appeals for the
23 Ninth Circuit has stated:

24 The *Brillhart* [*v. Excess Insurance Co.*, 316 U.S. 491 (1942)] factors
25 remain the philosophic touchstone for the district court. The district court
26 should avoid needless determination of state law issues; it should
27 discourage litigants from filing declaratory relief actions as a means of
28 forum shopping; and it should avoid duplicative litigation. If there are
parallel state proceedings involving the same issues and parties pending
at the time the federal declaratory action is filed, there is a presumption
that the entire suit should be heard in state court. The pendency of a state
court action does not, of itself, require a district court to refuse federal
declaratory relief. Nonetheless, federal courts should generally decline to

1 entertain reactive declaratory actions.

2 *G.E.I.C.O. v. Dizol*, 133 F.3d 1220, 1225 (9th Cir. 1998) (citations omitted).

3 Under California law, “[t]o eliminate the risk of inconsistent factual
4 determinations that could prejudice the insured, a stay of the declaratory relief action
5 pending resolution of the third party suit is appropriate when the coverage question
6 turns on facts to be litigated in the underlying action.” *Montrose*, 6 Cal. 4th at 301-02
7 (citations omitted). The rationale behind this rule is as follows:

8 There are three concerns which the courts have about the trial of coverage
9 issues which necessarily turn upon facts to be litigated in the underlying
10 action. First, the insurer, who is supposed to be on the side of the insured
11 and with whom there is a special relationship, effectively attacks its
12 insured and thus gives aid and comfort to the claimant in the underlying
13 suit; second, such a circumstance requires the insured to fight a two front
14 war, litigating not only with the underlying claimant, but also expending
precious resources fighting an insurer over coverage questions—this
effectively undercuts one of the primary reasons for purchasing liability
insurance; and third, there is a real risk that, if the declaratory relief action
proceeds to judgment before the underlying action is resolved, the insured
could be collaterally estopped to contest issues in the latter by results in
the former.

15 *Haskel, Inc. v. Superior Court*, 33 Cal. App. 4th 963, 979 (1995) (citation omitted). “It
16 is *only* where there is *no* potential conflict between the trial of the coverage dispute and
17 the underlying action that an insurer can obtain an early trial date and resolution of its
18 claim that coverage does not exist.” *Id.* (citation omitted). “When such a potential
19 conflict exists, a district court should enter a stay.” *Progressive Cas. Ins. Co. v. Dalton*,
20 2:12-CV-00713, 2012 WL 6088313, at *11 (E.D. Cal. Dec. 6, 2012). “Federal courts
21 in California have followed the *Montrose* rule.” *Id.*; *see also OneBeacon Ins. Co. v.*
22 *Parker, Kern, Nard & Wenzel*, No. 1:09-CV-00257, 2009 WL 2914203, at *4 (E.D. Cal.
23 Sept. 9, 2009).

24 C. Discussion

25 “An insurer has a very broad duty to defend its insured under California law. The
26 California Supreme Court has stated that ‘the insured is entitled to a defense if the
27 underlying complaint alleges the insured’s liability for damages *potentially* covered
28 under the policy, or if the complaint might be amended to give rise to a liability that

1 would be covered under the policy.”” *Anthem Elecs., Inc. v. Pac. Emp’rs Ins. Co.*, 302
2 F.3d 1049, 1054 (9th Cir. 2002) (quoting *Montrose*, 6 Cal. 4th at 299). The duty to
3 defend extends to “all claims potentially within policy coverage, even frivolous claims
4 unjustly brought.” *Horace Mann Ins. v. Barbara B.*, 4 Cal. 4th 1076, 1086 (1993).
5 “[T]he determination whether the insurer owes a duty to defend usually is made in the
6 first instance by comparing the allegations of the complaint with the terms of the
7 policy.”¹ *Waller v. Truck Ins. Exch., Inc.*, 11 Cal. 4th 1, 19 (1995) (citation omitted).

8 Admiral alleges that it has no duty to defend or indemnify Shah based upon
9 Policy exclusions E., M. and V. (Compl. ¶ 15, ECF No. 1). In alleging that Policy
10 exclusion E. applies, Admiral alleges that Shah “had knowledge of a ... circumstance
11 that could reasonably be expected to result in a ‘claim’ prior to ... April 21, 2011.” *Id.*
12 In support of their claim for punitive damages, the *Allen* complaint alleges that Shah
13 “knew ... that the ‘MET’ tower installed on the ‘Webb Track’ property constituted a
14 hazard to air traffic.” (Compl., Ex. B at B-12, ECF No. 1-1). With respect to exclusion
15 E., Admiral in this action and the *Allen* plaintiffs in the *Allen* lawsuit will each attempt
16 to show that Shah had prior knowledge of circumstances that would give rise to the
17 incident at issue.²

18 In alleging that Policy exclusion M. applies, Admiral alleges that “the [*Allen*
19 lawsuit] arises out of the alleged deficiency or malfunction of one or more products ...
20 or equipment sold, manufactured or furnished by or on behalf of Shah.” (Compl. ¶ 15,

21
22 ¹ Instead of comparing the Policy to the *Allen* complaint, Admiral focuses on the
23 “brief statement of the case” filed by the *Allen* plaintiffs in their case management
24 statement. (ECF No. 11-4). Admiral cites no authority indicating that a “brief
25 statement of the case” in a case management statement supercedes the allegations of the
complaint, or that a court may disregard the allegations of the underlying complaint in
favor of a case management statement in determining whether an insurer has a duty to
defend.

26 ² In its opposition brief, Admiral “contends that Shah had knowledge of
27 circumstances that a reasonable person would result in a claim being made against it
28 because of the telephone call from an investigator in January of 2011 investigating a
person’s death after colliding with the MET Tower..., not because Shah’s conduct in
connection with its work on the MET Tower was knowingly wrong.” (ECF No. 11 at
7). However, Admiral’s Complaint is not limited to the single circumstance of a phone
call in January 2011 or to any specific time frame.

1 ECF No. 1). The *Allen* complaint alleges that *Allen* defendants NRG Systems and
2 Renewable Resources Group “manufactured [and] sold” the “MET” tower, which was
3 “defectively ... manufactured” and caused the death of Stephen Allen. (Compl., Ex. B
4 at B-36, ECF No. 1-1). The *Allen* complaint alleges that “[a]ll Defendants were the
5 agents, employees, contractors, joint venturers and partners of each other ... imposing
6 vicarious liability on each Defendant for the acts and/or omissions of each of the other
7 Defendants.” *Id.* at B-34. With respect to exclusion M., Admiral in this action and the
8 *Allen* plaintiffs in the *Allen* lawsuit will each attempt to show that Shah is liable for
9 deficiencies in the manufacture or sale of the MET tower.

10 In alleging that Policy exclusion V. applies, Admiral alleges that “the [*Allen*
11 lawsuit] arises out of the construction, erection, assembly or installation of components
12 or equipment.” (Compl. ¶ 15, ECF No. 1). The *Allen* complaint alleges that Shah was
13 hired “for the erection of the ... ‘MET’ tower.” (Compl., Ex. B at B-38, ECF No. 1-1;
14 *see also* ECF No. 11-4 at 7 (the *Allen* plaintiffs allege the same in the “brief statement
15 of the case” in their case management statement)). The *Allen* Complaint alleges that
16 Shah “negligently and carelessly selected, installed, erected and otherwise cause[d] to
17 exist the ... ‘MET’ tower on the ‘Webb Tract’ property.” *Id.* at B-39. With respect to
18 exclusion V., Admiral in this action and the *Allen* plaintiffs in the *Allen* lawsuit will
19 each attempt to show that Shah erected or installed the MET tower on the Webb Tract.

20 Admiral contends that “[t]he coverage issue to be decided in the declaratory relief
21 action is whether Shah could potentially be held liable for its telecommunications
22 design or engineering services as opposed to supplying, installing, or erecting the MET
23 tower because only the former is covered by the Admiral Policy.” (ECF No. 11 at 4).
24 Admiral contends that “[t]he design allegations as to the MET tower are not directed
25 towards Shah, but instead are only directed against [Shah’s *Allen* co-defendants] NRG
26 Systems and RRG.” *Id.* at 5. The Policy covers negligent acts, errors, or omissions in
27 “the rendering of or failure to render ‘professional services’ by ... a person acting under
28 [Shah’s] direction, control or supervision and for whose acts, errors or omissions [Shah
is] legally liable.” (Compl., Ex. A at A-7, ECF No. 1-1). The *Allen* complaint alleges

1 that the Allen plaintiffs' injuries were caused in part because the MET tower "was
2 defectively designed," and "[a]ll Defendants were the agents, employees, contractors,
3 joint venturers and partners of each other ... imposing vicarious liability on each
4 Defendant for the acts and/or omissions of each of the other Defendants." (Compl., Ex.
5 B at B-34, B-37, ECF No. 1-1). The Court does not find that the *Allen* plaintiffs' case
6 management statement or the contract between Shah and Renewable Resources Group
7 "eliminate[s] the potential for coverage." *Waller*, 11 Cal. 4th at 19 ("[W]here the
8 extrinsic facts eliminate the potential for coverage, the insurer may decline to defend
9 even when the bare allegations in the complaint suggest potential liability.") (citations
10 omitted); cf. *Palp, Inc. v. Williamsburg Nat'l Ins. Co.*, 200 Cal. App. 4th 282, 289
11 (2011) ("[W]hen a suit against an insured alleges a claim that potentially could subject
12 the insured to liability for covered damages, an insurer must defend unless and until the
13 insurer can demonstrate, by reference to undisputed facts, that *the claim cannot be*
14 *covered*. In order to establish a duty to defend, an insured need only establish the
15 existence of a potential for coverage; while to avoid the duty, the insurer must establish
16 the absence of any such potential. Doubts concerning the potential for coverage and the
17 existence of duty to defend are resolved in favor of the insured.") (citing, *inter alia*,
18 *Montrose*, 6 Cal. 4th at 299-300).

19 The Court finds that "the coverage question[s] [raised by Admiral's Complaint
20 in this action] turns on facts to be litigated in the underlying [*Allen*] litigation."
21 *Montrose*, 6 Cal. 4th at 301-02. Pursuant to the *Montrose* rule, "[t]o eliminate the risk
22 of inconsistent factual determinations that could prejudice the insured, a stay of the
23 declaratory relief action pending resolution of the third party suit is appropriate." *Id.*
24 at 301.

25 When considering the *Brillhart/Dizol* factors,³ the Court finds that a stay of this
26 action pending resolution of the *Allen* lawsuit is appropriate. As discussed above,

27 ³ See *Dizol*, 133 F.3d at 1225 ("The district court should avoid needless
28 determination of state law issues; it should discourage litigants from filing declaratory
relief actions as a means of forum shopping; and it should avoid duplicative litigation.")
(citations omitted).

1 Admiral's claim for declaratory relief regarding whether Admiral has a duty to defend
2 or indemnify Shah necessarily requires an adjudication of factual matters at issue in the
3 *Allen* lawsuit. "Federal courts should be reluctant to decide factual issues which are
4 currently at-issue in state court." *State Farm Fire & Cas. Co. v. McIntosh*, 837 F. Supp.
5 315, 316 (N.D. Cal. 1993) ("Where a federal court determines such a factual issue, the
6 parties may be collaterally estopped from litigating the issue further in the underlying
7 state action. This disrupts the orderly adjudication of the underlying state case, since
8 it forecloses the examination of some parts of the case while leaving other parts in need
9 of resolution.") (citations omitted); *cf. Dizol*, 133 F.3d at 1225 ("If there are parallel
10 state proceedings involving the same issues and parties pending at the time the federal
11 declaratory action is filed, there is a presumption that the entire suit should be heard in
12 state court.") (citation omitted). "[W]ith the risk of duplicative litigation comes the risk
13 of inconsistent outcomes.... Additionally, separate suits stemming from the same
14 overall controversy and involving overlapping issues proceeding simultaneously on
15 parallel tracks may waste scarce judicial resources." *OneBeacon Ins. Co.*, 2009 WL
16 2914203, at *6 (quotation omitted). To the extent Admiral filed this action in this Court
17 in an effort to avoid the mandatory stay rule announced in *Montrose*, imposing a stay
18 in this action would "discourage litigants from filing declaratory relief actions as a
19 means of forum shopping." *Dizol*, 133 F.3d at 1225.

20 The Motion for Stay is granted. The Court declines to bifurcate those issues in
21 this case which overlap with the *Allen* lawsuit from the other issues which do not
22 overlap with the *Allen* lawsuit. This action is stayed pending further order of the Court.

23 **III. Motion to Dismiss**

24 Because the Court has determined that a stay is appropriate in this case, the
25 Motion to Dismiss the Counterclaim is denied without prejudice to renew the motion
26 after the stay is lifted.

27 **IV. Conclusion**

28 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Motion for Stay is granted. (ECF No. 10).
The Motion to Dismiss is denied without prejudice. (ECF No. 17). This action is

1 stayed pending further order of the Court. The parties shall file a status report as to the
2 progress of the *Allen* lawsuit no later than six months from the date this Order is filed.
3 Either party may file a motion to lift the stay when the *Allen* lawsuit is resolved or for
4 other good cause. The Clerk of the Court shall administratively close this case; the case
5 will be reopened when the stay is lifted, without prejudice to the rights of any party.

6 DATED: July 23, 2013

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8 **WILLIAM Q. HAYES**
9 United States District Judge
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